

A

REVIEW OF THE STATE OF THE BRITISH NATION.

Tuesday, October 19. 1708.

Having in my last took the Liberty to enquire a little into the present State of the Emperor's Affairs, with Respect to the rest of the Princes of Europe, with whom he is now at War ; it becomes necessary a little to discourse of him and his Affairs, as they respect those Princes, with whom his Imperial Majesty is in Alliance and Confederacy ; and as in the first Article of this it seems very strange and something absurd, to see a Prince making Encroachments, reviving old

Claims, pursuing Neighbour-Princes, embarrassing himself in new Broils, Wars and Expences on one side, who is trampled upon, insulted, and many Ways dishonour'd and made contemptible on the other ; so on the other side it may not be amiss to enquire, how far this may concern the Princes or States in Alliance with him.—

A little Policy is requir'd indeed, to see the Incongruity of pushing at Conquest on one side, and sinking under the Insults of meaner Powers
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on the other; even the King of France, whose Example in few things is so far to be recommended as in this, when his Ambition led him to grasp at the Dominion of Europe, and exorbitant Power became his Darling Sin; yet he never attempted foreign States, he never began his foreign Encroachments, he never extended his Eruptions beyond his own Dominions, but with all the Cautions and prudent Managements imaginable for the Defence of his own, that was possible to be exerted; how do we see his Dominions fenced with innumerable strong Towns—like a Wall of Brass surrounding his Territories, and in some Place, doubled and trebbled like Out-works to one another—Thorough which there is no passing but in the Face of Terror and Death, a too pregnant Instance of which we have had in the Siege of *Lisle*, and this before, or as fast as he invaded any of his Neighbours.

But to be insulted on one side for Want of Men, on another side for Want of Money, and on a third side for Want of Council, and yet at the same time on the fourth side employ the chief Strength and Power of the whole to push on private Conquests, and pursue particulars Interests, pick Quarrels with new People, on new and remote Occasions—And make new Enemies, the old Ones being too powerful for him to withstand; this is a Thing, the Witchcraft of which is past most Men's Understanding

But to leave the Folly of it—What shall we say to it, if we should be ask'd, how far the Confederates of such a Prince are concern'd in it?—How far they are oblig'd to consent to it—And how far concern'd to joyn it? The great and bloody War we are now concern'd in against France, was begun, as is frequently mention'd, in the respective Declarations on every side, for general Liberty, to rescue Europe from the Chains of France, and to secure the general Tranquility, by reducing Power to a Ballance—I would be very glad to hear, what Concern it is of to any of these Ends, and how much it condues to it—That the Fiefs of the Empire in *Ferrara*, and *Modena*, or *Parma*, or the *Manuan* be recover'd from the Pope, and other Princes concern'd in them, why the Confederates should concern themselves in this private Breach, and be at Charge to support the Pretensions of the Emperor one way or other?

There are three great Wars in Europe which at this time harass it, with Fire and Blood, almost from one End to the other, I mean, that of the *Swede* and the *Muscovite*, that of the Emperor of Germany and the *Hungarians*, and that of the *French* and the *Confederates*.

—The First is a Quarrel about the Crown of *Poland*, Personal Invasions, and a Variety of pretended Piques and Causes, not much worth naming, and far less worth fighting for—And all Men allow we have nothing

nothing to do with it, let them fight it out, till England comes to part them— Then there is the War between the Emperor and his Malecontent Subjects in Hungary— And saving that we would faint assist the Protestants by Treaty only, to obtain a good Peace and Liberty of their Religion ; we have otherwise as little to do with that War— We do indeed feel the Injury of that War in Hungary, *viz.* in the Diversion of the Imperial Arms, and leaving the Empire naked on this side, where his Troops are sorely wanted, but that gives us no Title to meddle with the War—

As little Concern have we in the new Breach now upon the Wheel— But only as it will be a Diversion to the Imperial Forces, and take them off from pushing on the general Cause we are all involv'd in, and let the French again into Italy ; and so I cannot but think, all the Powers of Europe so far from being concern'd in it, that they are concerned to prevent the Breach, by all the Ways possible and lawful in the World.

Again, should this Breach with the Pope go on— It would not be much amiss to examine among our fine Coffee-House Politicians, who are so fond of pulling down the Pope, what way rationally be suppos'd to be the Consequences of it ; for my part, I am as willing to have the old Gentleman man'd as any of you— Nor do I care a Farthing who does it, French or Germans,

Spaniards or Italians— Let it go on which side it will, I think, the old Father is out of his Element, and Troops of Horse are none of the Engines that are to support his Dignity— But two Things seem to me to argue strongly against our being one way or other concern'd in this Matter, and particularly makes us heartily desire this War not to break out at this time— And These are, 1. The Circumstances of the Empire ; and, 2. The Circumstances of the Allies, as now embark'd in this War. I shall enter farther into Particulars in my next.

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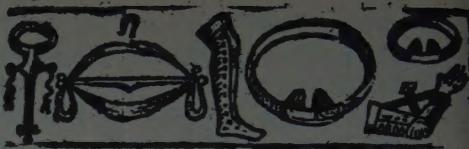
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THE Creditors of King Charles, King James, and King William, are desir'd to bring in their particular Cases, that they may be stated for the Parliament; they are also requested to see the Petition and to give their Approbation. The Agents for the Army at London-Derry, the Cities and Town of York, Berwick, Norwich, Ipswich, Northampton, Maidstone, Basing-stoke, Midhurst, Hungerford, Fersy, Plymouth, Newport, and all Others, concernd in cloathing the Army in 1677, are desir'd to send in their Claims, to their Place of Meeting, by the Parliament stairs in Old Palace Yard Westminster; there is a Note on the Door, where Daily Attendance is given, from 9 of the Clock in the Morning till Night, to settle the particular Cases to be laid before the Parliament. All great Debts to the Army Transports, Navy, Victualling Office, Wardrobe, and all other Great Debts, are excused from paying any Charge to carry it on, until they receive their Money.

These are to give Notice,

THAT MARY KIRLEUS, the Widow of JOHN KIRLEUS, Son of Dr. THO. KIRLEUS, a Sworn-Physician, in Ordinary to King Charles II. Sells (rightly prepar'd) his Famous Drink and Pills; experience'd above 50 Years (by an uncommon Method) to cure all Ulcers, ores, Scabs, Ich, Scurf, Scurvies, L proses, Running of the Reins, and the most inveterate VENERBAL Disease, with all its attending Symptoms, without Fluxing, Confinement, or destructive Mercurial Preparations: These incomparable Medicines need no Words to express their Virtues; the many miserable Oaes that have been happily cured, after given over by others, sufficiently recommend them as the most Sovereign Remedy in the World agaist all such Malignities: She cures many after Fluxing, and in Compassion to the Distressed, will deal according to the Patient's Ability The Drink is 1. th. Quart, the Pill v. the Box with Directions, and Advise *Gratis*. NOTE, The Patient may be effectually cur'd by sending his Grief in Writing.

†† She lives at the Golden Ball in Hand-Court, over against great Turnstile in Holborn.



BARTLETT's Inventions for the Cure of Ruptures, which have gain'd so Universal Esteem, are now, yet farther improv'd to so great a Nicety, that one of his Steel Spring Trusses of the largest Size, seldom Exceeds 4 ounces in Weight, and one of the smallest rarely exceeds a quarter of an Ounce, and are so well adapt'd to the shapes of human Bodies, that they are extraordinary easy even to Infants of a Day Old, and Intirely keep up the Ruptures of what Bigness soever. Also divers Instruments to help the Weak and Crooked. By P. Bartlett at the Golden Ball by the Ship Tavern in Prescot Street in Goodmans Fields, London.

NOTE, He forges and finishes his Trusses himself, by which means he daily Improves his Inventions.

¶ I Thomas Pritchard, at the Saracens-Head in Little Carter Lane, near St. Paul's, London, having a Son who had a very bad Rupture, and applying to Mr. Bartlett, at the Golden Ball in Prescot-street in Goodman's-Fields, London, He perform'd the Cure in four Days to my great Surprise, and my Son has remain'd well ever since.

This is to give Notice, that I Richard Baker, of Lawrence-Poltneys Lane, Cannon-street, London, having had a Rupture for about fifty Years; at last I apply'd my self to the late Mr. Christopher Bartlett, at the Golden Ball by the Tavern in Prescot-street in Goodman's-Fields; who, by his ingenious Invention of Spring-Trusses and Rupture Spits, with the Blessing of GOD, made a perfect Cure in about eight Months, and I have been perfectly well ever since, which is about four or five Years.

NOTE, His Son P. Bartlett lives at the same Place as above-mention'd, and carries on the same Business, as his Father did; having been by him thoroughly Instructed therein.